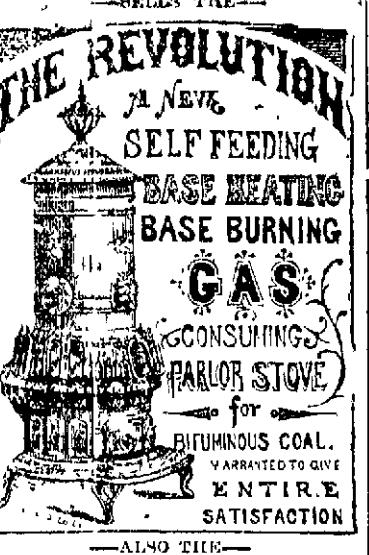


E WORKS
HERS,
OMNIBUSES,
G WAGONS.
GAHMAN,
o CORDO-STS.
LIONS, PRINCE ALBERTS
GOLF ROAD WAGONS, of a
beast-class. All kinds
Order !
PENALTY.

RUFUS C. CROCKER

No. 9 WATER ST.,
SELLS THE



ALSO THE

ROTARY !

which are positive THE TWO BEST SOFT COAL BASE BURNERS in the market.

He has also a full and complete line of

HEATING

—AND—

COOKING STOVES !

Hardware,

Nails, Glass,

Etc., Etc.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Sept. 10, 1876—dawt.

Warren & Durfee

Abstracts of Title

INSURANCE,

REAL ESTATE

—AND—

Conveyancing Office.

300

TOWN LOTS !

FOR SALE,

ON EASY TERMS.

October 21, 1876—d.

Attachment Notice.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, vs.

Macoupin County,

In the Circuit Court of said county, to the

Defendant, John D. B. 1876

Matthew J. Shepherd,

John T. Bradburn and

Thomas J. Bradburn, Attachment

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a writ

of attachment has issued out in this

court, to the amount and in the

sum of five hundred and ten dollars, and

interest, and that the same is to be

paid to the State of Illinois, to be held in the City

of Decatur, Illinois, on the first Monday in

August, A. D., 1876, and that the same is to be

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Decatur, Illinois:
Monday Evening, August 21.

National Republican Ticket.

For President,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
of Ohio.

For Vice President,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
of New York.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor,
SHELBY M. CULLOM,
of Sangamon.

For Lieutenant Governor,
ANDREW SHUMAN,
of Cook.

For Secretary of State,
GEORGE H. HARLOW,
of Tazewell.

For Auditor of Public Accounts,
THOMAS B. NEEDLES,
of Washington.

For Treasurer,
EDWARD LOTZ,
of St. Clair.

For Attorney General,
JAMES K. EDGALL,
of Lee.

For Congress,
JOSEPH G. CANNON
of Vermilion county.

For Member of the House of Representatives,
WILLIAM T. MOFFETT,
of Macon county.

Republican County Ticket.

For Clerk of the Circuit Court,
L. McCLELLAN,
For Sheriff,
MARTIN FORSTMYER,
For State's Attorney,
JONAH BROWN,
For Coroner,
DR. CASS CHENOWETH.

REPUBLICAN REPRESENTATIVE CONVENTION

The Republicans of Macon and De Witt counties will meet in delegate convention at Decatur, on

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31st, 1876, at one o'clock p.m., for the purpose of nominating two candidates for Representative in the State Legislature. The basis of representation will be as follows.

Macon county D
DeWitt " 6
J. M. GLOXWY,
Chairman District Com.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION

The Republican voters of the several townships of Macon county are requested to elect delegates to a county convention, to be held at the court house in Decatur, on

Saturday, August 26th, at 1 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of electing nine delegates to represent this county in the Representative convention, to be held August 31st.

The townships and voting districts will be entitled to the following number of delegates:

Decatur—First district, 8; second district, 5; third district, 4; fourth district, 3; Milan, 1; Illinois, 1; Huronville, 1; Long Creek, 2; Marion, 4; Blue Mound, 2; Piont Creek, 3; Mt. Zion, 2; Aurora, 1; Macon, 4; Pleasant View, 2; Wheatland, 2; Hickory, 2; Oakley, 2; Whitmore, 3; Nauvoo, 2—total, 65.

By order of the county central committee.

R. P. LIVELY, Chairman.
JOHN A. BARNES, Secretary

A GERMAN VIEW

The Germans of Chicago have issued an admirable address to their fellow citizens of foreign birth, of which the following is the conclusion:

WHAT DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS MEANS.

Yellow citizens, we beg of you to consider what the country has to expect of a democratic government. Look at the activity of Congress in the lower house, of which a majority, composed of ex-rebels and their northern friends, hold rule. The union loving officers of the house were dismissed in a body, and their places filled with rebels, whose hands were hardly dry from the blood of the defenders of the Union. Although it has attained power in a single branch of the government, claims to the amount of untold millions of dollars for damage done during the war have already been presented. Must we not expect from this beginning, which signifies so much, that after a democratic national victory, the expenses of the rebellion in the form of claims for compensation on the part of the South will be imposed upon the North, and the burden of taxation increased to an infinite degree. The Senatorial branch is still in the hands of the republicans, and nevertheless atrocities have been perpetrated in the village of Hamburg, of such a nature as we read of from Bulgaria and Bosnia. Let the democrats obtain control of the entire government and we will have to endure a state of affairs worse and more disastrous than that existing before the war. We are not willing to take the responsibility of such an experiment. We prefer to go into the contest under the flag which has so often lead us to victory, under the lead of Hayes & Wheeler, for "honest government and honest money," and invite you, fellow citizens, in the interest of public welfare, to go with us in hand.

LORIN BRENTANO,
Casper Butz,
Geo. Schneider,
F. Lacker,
W. M. Vocke,
J. Rosenthal,
H. Michaelis.
Committee.

CAMPAIGN OPENING.

An Imposing Torchlight Procession.

WELCOME HOME TO SENATOR OGLESBY.

He Makes a Stirring Speech on the Issues Involved in the Campaign

FORMATION OF A HAYES AND WHEELER CLUB.

On Friday, it being ascertained that Senator Oglesby had arrived home, it was determined by his friends to give him a grand reception and press him into service for a speech to open the campaign.

Accordingly Saturday night was fixed upon as the time for the demonstration, and bills indicating the programme were scattered among the people on Saturday. The announcement that Oglesby was to speak awakened a general enthusiasm and all looked forward to the evening with impatience.

Soon after seven o'clock the campaign gun was placed in position south of the REPUBLICAN office and soon its deafening roar reverberated over the city. This was the signal for the rallying of the republican legions, and in an incredibly brief space of time the streets were thronged with men, women and children, all intent upon joining in the demonstration of the evening.

The band about the same time took up its position in front of the court house where the different companies of scalps fell into line promiscuously, under the direction of Col. T. J. Abel. From this point the procession moved around by the post-office where lamps were given out, thence south to Main street thence east to Water, thence north to North, thence west to Edward, thence south to the residence of the distinguished senator, who with the committee on reception, consisting of Hon. A. B. Bunn, J. Ulrich and J. R. Mosser entered the carriage in waiting. As the honorable Senator made his appearance he was received with deafening cheers, to which he responded briefly, indicating that he would address them more fully at the court house. The escort then moved south to West Main street, thence east to east Main where the battalion of scalps opened to the right and left and the carriage containing the Senator and committee of reception passed through, cheer after cheer being given as they made their way from the square to the court-house, which was already packed as full as it could well be. The battalion of scalps then filed in and the large room was crowded to overflowing. In a few moments the meeting was called to order by H. C. Esq., who called upon Hon. A. B. Bunn to introduce the orator of the evening, which he did in a most happy manner. The substance of Mr. Bunn's remarks and also the speech of the distinguished senator are given below.

In introducing Senator Oglesby, Mr. Bunn said: Again the tocsin of the political campaign has been and is being sounded, and to my ear it has the grand old republican rattle about it. In the course of events it has again become our duty, fellow citizens, to investigate the political situation of the country as well as the various candidates who have been presented to us for consideration and suffrage at the approaching election, it is our duty to critically examine the principles which are proposed to be established by that party which shall be successful in the coming campaign, and accept and support such as shall seem to be for the greatest good of our glorious Republic. I welcome you here to-night, as one of the old republicans, to do honor to the distinguished gentlemen who will address you. I cannot refrain from saying, ladies and gentleman, that when we look upon his beaming countenance, when we remember his deeds of the last twenty years, when we remember with what truth, with what courage, with what ability he has always fought the political and military foes of this country, we cannot but feel proud and happy to have him with us to-night, still advocating those principles to which he has devoted his life. I have the pleasure—the honor thank God,—to present to you my old friend, your old friend, our noble Representative, twice-elected Governor, distinguished Senator, our fellow-citizen, townsmen and neighbor, R. J. Oglesby. [Applause.]

OGLESBY'S SPEECH.

Ladies and Gentlemen. After the close of an unusually long session of Congress I return to my family and friends somewhat weary, but happy and contented to be again at my old home. Mr. Bunn in his partiality for me, growing out of a long and uninterrupted friendship, has spoken of me in rather glowing terms. I think him most kindly for all he has so kindly said of me. That I do not deserve it all most of you know, particularly the old settlers. That I might be worthy of such high praise, would be a reasonable and excusable ambition in any of us. Forty years is a long time to have lived in one community, and

to retain anything like the confidence and respect of that community is of itself worth living for. I am proud of my old county, of our city, and as Mr. Bunn most kindly alluded to the subject, I have great occasion to be proud of the State. It has honored me, as every democrat and as every republican might be excused for believing, far beyond my deserts. Still they might have done worse [Laughter]. I am satisfied if the State is not that I am willing to play quits just yet, but I am satisfied with what I have received, and if I were to die to-morrow or retire from political life in the morning, I could do so without a regret. I have no unkind feelings toward the community, no heart burnings or bitterness. Sometimes I used to be beaten when I was young, but those defeats have been forgotten, and if nobody else will refer to them in the future I will not. [Laughter] It is the lot of all. I outlived them and feel so much better for it.

The close of the present session will complete forty-four Congresses, which means eighty eight years, since the formation of the Government under which we now live—the Government of the United States under the Constitution. On the 4th of next March eighty-eight years will have gone by since the inauguration of Washington. Our government is an hundred years old according to the custom of nations—old hundred years since she declared that independence which has ever since been maintained. It is a good long while for a nation to live. When you who have read no more history than I will remember how many nations this world has produced, and many of them passed away in less than a quarter of a century, you cannot fail to bless the perpetuity of our free institutions. The other—Wheeler—is about as good a man as Hayes. I know him very well, and I will tell you about how good a man he is. When old Sammy Rea was about sixty years of age he was the very picture of what Wheeler is now. [Applause.] He looks more like Sammy Rea than any man I ever saw, and he is as good a man as old Sammy Rea, too. [Immaculate applause.] And both our candidates are republicans, and Sammy Rea ought to be. [Applause.]

When a republican takes in the whole history of his party, and looks at its origin, its growth, its great deeds, and its bright and untaught record, under the direction of Col. T. J. Abel. From this point the procession moved around by the post-office where lamps were given out, thence south to Main street thence east to Water, thence north to North, thence west to Edward, thence south to the residence of the distinguished senator, who with the committee on reception, consisting of Hon. A. B. Bunn, J. Ulrich and J. R. Mosser entered the carriage in waiting. As the honorable Senator made his appearance he was received with deafening cheers, to which he responded briefly, indicating that he would address them more fully at the court house. The escort then moved south to West Main street, thence east to east Main where the battalion of scalps opened to the right and left and the carriage containing the Senator and committee of reception passed through, cheer after cheer being given as they made their way from the square to the court-house, which was already packed as full as it could well be. The battalion of scalps then filed in and the large room was crowded to overflowing. In a few moments the meeting was called to order by H. C. Esq., who called upon Hon. A. B. Bunn to introduce the orator of the evening, which he did in a most happy manner. The substance of Mr. Bunn's remarks and also the speech of the distinguished senator are given below.

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Southern man that I have talked with in the Senate of the United States has declared it to be a mistake to let the negro vote. When such views are expressed by the leaders of the democracy it is a matter of doubt whether the colored question is settled or not.

Yet the democrats say we have been stealing. They cry Belknap, Belknap did not steal. The only thing charged is that he shared in money collected at a military post tradership.

Look at the Treasury under the management of Bristow, and under the administration of Mr. Lot, Morell, as pure as a star in heaven, and as solid as the granite rock of his own State. [Applause.] A man whom the Senate dislikable to part from, and democrats and republicans alike voting for his confirmation.

They say they have reduced the expenses of the government \$10,000,000, yet they have presented no measures for the reduction of taxation. Their claim to have reduced your expenses, yet the tariff and internal revenue stand precisely the same as before, they have not changed in the least. They came from \$40,000 down to \$19,000,000, and the republican party was ready to meet them.

The republican party again presents two men taken from the great body of the people. The one, Gov. Hayes, of Ohio, of whom a great many in this audience know more than I. There is no public speaker able to tell you any more about him than you know at present—stating worth, sterling honesty, great purity of heart, and a sublime lover of his country. I have heard no man say an unkind word of him who has ever known him. Patriotic, incorrigible, faithful, and what is more, he possesses other qualities that every President of this republic must possess, or he will fail—firmness and courage. [Applause.] We want a man of great purity of purpose, and then we want him as solid and firm as a rock, and with lots of courage to back him up—a man who can decide for or against an enemy. [Applause.] Thus the attempt to kill the safety law, a provision for the safety and security of the voters at the ballot box. We told them it in the laws were objectionable to send bill for their repeal and we would consider and act upon it; but we did deny their right to render inoperative important statutes of the United States by a failure to appropriate for them.

The other—Wheeler—is about as good a man as Hayes. I know him very well, and I will tell you about how good a man he is. When old Sammy Rea was about sixty years of age he was the very picture of what Wheeler is now. [Applause.] He looks more like Sammy Rea than any man I ever saw, and he is as good a man as old Sammy Rea, too. [Immaculate applause.] And both our candidates are republicans, and Sammy Rea ought to be. [Applause.]

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Now we want this government to stand. If I did not at heart desire this government to continue I would be unworthy of its blessings to-day. We have not all arrived at a state of independence or great wealth. We have not all become great statesmen, great lawyers, great artists, great mechanics. Some of us must be in the rear ranks of life. So in all nations. Taking it all in all, it is a government we love, a government of and for the people, and with which the people have ever so much to do.

The democrats say we have been doing something consumable. What is it? Do you want to get us out because we elected Lincoln twice? No, you say; not for that. Because we elected Grant twice? No, sir; on reflection, not for that, for he has been as honest a man as ever sat in the executive chair of the republic. He has had some bad men about him now and then. He has taken a liking to some fellows who do not amount to much, and generally, as a mother with a worthless son, sticks tighter to him than any other. It affords me great pleasure to say that I have faith in a man who holds so high an office. You say it is not for that, for that we elected Lincoln twice? No, you say; not for that. For emancipating the colored race? No, not for that. For amending the Constitution of the United States three times? No, not for that.

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The announcement, though anticipated, occasions general sorrow among all classes of this community. Colonel Adams, clerk of the house, on receiving the intelligence, proceeded to an undertaker and ordered a casket to be sent to Rockbridge. Alum Springs, in which to place the remains. The casket will be sent to-morrow morning in charge of several officers of the house, and probably two or three members of the house will accompany the remains from the Springs to the Speaker's late home in New Albany, Ind.

Young men who have not yet voted, stop and consider before you go any further. There are five propositions that I stated, that nations have been more than one hundred years in trying to establish, and yet this republican party have completely and irreversibly established them in less than sixteen years.

It is because we have been paying the national debt so rapidly. Not, that, because we paid the interest on the national debt punctually, so that our national credit is higher to-day than it was yesterday, and higher than it ever was? A government five per cent bond sells for \$100 in gold, when it only costs \$100. Does anybody expect the national credit to be better than that?

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ILLINOIS, No.

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on County Circuit Court,

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NOTICE IN HEREBY GIVEN,

of a general order

the above entitled cause, in said

December term, A. D. 1876, I.

John A. Lehman vs.

John A. Lehman

